

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXII. NO. 57.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1881.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

For month \$.50
For month, Foreign75
For year 5.00
For year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
198, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Fort St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erties on reasonable commissions.
Office: No. 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission
Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, AND HONOLULU,
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in Genera-
Merchandise. Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

S. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-
manship, Drawing, all the English branches
and everything pertaining to business for
full six months. We have 16 teachers and
give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly
qualified instructor. The course is thor-
oughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and
Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from
mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

SUPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GIBSON ACCEPTS

Is Made Deputy Inspector of

Schools.

MR. SCOTT GOES TO KAUAI

Change Goes Into Effect

September First.

Applications for Positions and

Changes Desired—Miss Lof-
quist's Request Granted.

At the regular weekly session of the

Commissioners of Education, held yes-
terday afternoon, there were present

the following: President Cooper, Mrs.

Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Town-
send, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander,

W. A. Bowen and H. von Holt. Min-
utes of the previous meeting were read

and approved.

Minister Cooper reported having

conferred with Mr. Gibson, principal

of Waima, on the subject of his ac-
ceptance of the position of Deputy In-
spector General of Schools, made vac-
ant by the resignation of Mr. J. F. Scott.

A favorable answer had been re-
ceived.

The Commissioners then voted to

give Mr. Gibson the position, his du-
ties to begin on September 1st.

The matter of some one to fill the

place of Mr. Gibson was then discussed.

Mr. Scott was offered the position, ac-
cepted and was forthwith appointed,

with the same salary as that given Mr.

Gibson.

Fred Abbott, brother of Osmer Ab-
bott, was appointed to a position in

Lahaina School, his duties to be-
gin on September 1st. Mr. Rosecrans,

vice principal, was put in charge of

Lahaina, in place of Mr. Osmer

Abbott, who will not be back for a

year or so.

President Cooper then referred to a

petition made by Mr. Wood, teacher in

chemistry in the High School, to the

effect that certain apparatus be fur-
nished for the laboratory. The approp-
riation for such purposes had run out,

and in order that the purchase of the

necessary apparatus might be effected,

he proposed that the tuition fees of

those pupils in the laboratory class be

remitted and that a fee equal to that

for tuition (50 cents a week) be paid

into the department, the same to be

used in the purchase of the necessary

articles.

Mr. von Holt spoke of several young

people in Kekaha who would be very

glad to obtain the services of a good

teacher after the regular school hours.

This was just left with the Commis-
sioners as a hint, in case some teacher

might want to take advantage of the

prospect.

An application for a three-weeks'

leave of absence was received from

Miss Lofquist, who has gone to the

Coast on a sailing vessel, bound for

San Francisco. She stated that she

would do her best to get back to Ho-
lulu in time for the beginning of

school. Miss Lofquist's application

was granted.

The following applications were

then read by President Cooper and re-
ferred to the Teachers' Committee:

H. Wood, for a position as teacher

in any of the schools of the Republic.

Miss Abbie Guernsey, for a position

as teacher; Kauai preferred.

Miss Anna Thomas, to be transferred

to Lihue.

John K. Kealoha, for a position in

the Lahaina School.

Sam Dowdell, for a position as teacher

for his sister.

Miss Lillian Richards, recommend-
ing Miss Schoen for a position as

teacher; Honolulu preferred.

M. J. Soares, for a position as teacher;

to go anywhere.

Miss Mamie Kelly, for a position as

teacher. Miss Kelly has excellent rec-
ommendations and certificates.

Miss Juliette King, for the position

left vacant by the resignation of Miss

May Atkinson.

Miss Ione Armstrong, for a position

as teacher.

Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

LANDING DOPE.

Plenty of Opium Coming in,

Landed in Small Boats.

It looks now as though the inspect-

ors and guards at the Custom House

have gained the upper hand of the

opium smugglers to the extent that

very little, if any comes through the

gates. It is a well-known fact that

the numerous curves. A few nights
later the same man, in company with
a stranger, transferred from one car-
riage to another, both far out on the
Waikiki road, a valuable lot of opium.
The transaction was talked of next
day by the man who landed the opium
and proofs exhibited in corroboration
of it.

About six weeks ago a Victoria
schooner came down and landed \$2,500
worth of opium on the other side of
the island. The man to whom the stuff
was consigned, left here, made all con-
nections, cached his stuff, and re-
turned to the city in 36 hours. The
method used generally is to drop the
stuff overboard in canvas bags, with
cork floaters attached. It is after-
wards picked up by men in a small
boat.

Attending Congress.

It having been settled in Wash-
ington that the annexation treaty shall

go over to next session, the Hawaiian

Commissioners have left for their re-
spective homes, rusticating on the way

in different places. Messrs. Kinney and

Thurston are in Salt Lake City in at-
tendance at the Trans-Mississippi

Congress. They are expected in Ho-
lulu early in August.

TO SEE PRESIDENT

Insane Chinaman Calls at

Executive Building.

Harmless Imbecile Armed With

a File—Removed by

Policeman.

The clerks in the Foreign Office had

rather a peculiar experience yesterday

morning, and for a few minutes they

did not know whether they were in the

presence of a crank or a highbinder.

It seems that in the neighborhood of

11 o'clock a well-dressed Chinaman

walked into the Attorney General's

office, and, without doffing his straw

hat, said: "Hello" to Mr. Smith. The

latter was engaged with a visitor, and

simply nodded his head to the man.

The Chinaman then walked into the

Deputy Attorney General's office and

engaged in conversation with Isaac

Sherwood.

The Chinaman uttered some incoher-
ent sentences, and, Sherwood, noticing

that he had a large file in his hand,

persuaded him to leave. The Chin-
aman then said he wanted to see Mr.

Dole, and Sherwood directed him to the

Foreign Office. A moment later Major

Potter and another of the clerks heard

someone fooling with the door lock,

then the door opened and the man

walked in. He asked for

Mr. Dole, at the same time taking a

seat. Major Potter informed him that

Mr. Dole was busy, and then called to

Sherwood to ring for a policeman.

Then the man began a tirade in Ha-
waiian, until it was thought best to

remove him. Major Potter lifted him

from the chair and carried him out

into the hall.

The clerks had scarcely gotten over

their surprise, when they heard the

fellow saying that he would rather

have his head cut off than not see Mr.

Dole. Then the door opened again, and

the same fellow walked quickly

through the room into Minister Cooper's

office, and, as the latter was absent,

he sat down in his chair and put

his feet on the desk, all the time grasp-
ing the file in his right hand. Things

looked serious for a moment, as the

clerks could not tell what the fellow

would do next. When Minister Cooper

returned he looked at the fellow and

beckoned to him to come outside, and

the request was complied with, the

man retiring to the lower hall, where

he carried on a rambling talk in Ha-
waiian and Chinese for some minutes,

until he saw a chance to get into the

Interior Office. He had been in there

perhaps five minutes when a police-
man entered and requested him to

come outside, at the same time taking

hold of his "file hand" and leading him

to the door. The Chinaman laughed

and chatted until he got to the foot of

the steps. When told to get into the

brake and ride, he rebelled, and it re-
quired the combined efforts of four

people to land him, the man shouting

"Dolo, Dolo," all the time. He is held

at the station house until the question

of his sanity may be determined.

In Honor of John Cabot.

BRISTOL, June 24.—The 400th anni-
versary of the discovery by John Cabot

of the North American mainland was

celebrated here today by the lay-
ing of the foundation stone for the

Cabot Memorial Tower, on the summit

of Brandon Hill, in the heart of the

TREATY WILL STAY

Senate Finally Agrees Upon it

With Little Discussion.

NEARING THE END OF TARIFF BILL

General Reciprocity Pro-

vision Made.

Power to Make Treaties Vested

in President—No Action on

Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—As a re-
sult of the rapid work on the tariff

bill today, the close of the long debate

in the Senate and the final vote on the

bill is felt to be very near at hand.

Two of the most important provisions,

the Hawaiian Treaty provi-

sion was passed by the Senate today with little discussion and

not a dissenting vote as follows: Provided that nothing herein

contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner

impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reci-

procity concluded between the United States and the King of

the Hawaiian Islands, January 30, 1875, or the provisions of

any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the

same.

those relating to the Hawaiian treaty

of reciprocity and the duty on coal,

were perfected today, while another

source of much conflict, the reciprocity

section, was matured by the Finance

Committee and presented to the Sen-
ate.

Aside from these larger items, a

great many minor ones which have

caused more or less difficulty were

disposed of. The Hawaiian provision

of the House bill was restored after a

brief debate and without the formality

of a vote. This had the effect of leav-
ing the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity

in full force.

Today Perkins, of California, pre-
sented a telegraphic memorial in fa-
vor of the annexation of Hawaii.

RECIPROCITY PROVISION.

General Provisions Made Giving the

President Powers.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The fol-
lowing is the full text of the new re-
ciprocity provision of the tariff bill

agreed upon by the Senate Finance

Committee and offered in the Senate

today by Allison:

"Strike out section 3 and insert the

following:

"Section 3.—That whenever the Pres-
ident of the United States, with a view

to reciprocal trade with foreign coun-
tries, shall within the period of two

years from and after the passage of

NO OTHER WORK

Extra Session Will Probably End
With Vote on Tariff.

MANY ITEMS LEFT FOR DECEMBER

A Financial Commission
Expected Then.

Regular Finance Committees May
Wish to Present Currency
Reform Bill.

The Washington Star is authority for the statement that it has been definitely decided that no effort is to be made to dispose of other legislation in the Senate after the tariff bill has been passed. Both the Hawaiian treaty and the proposition to authorize the appointment of a currency commission will go over until the next session. It is expected that the Hawaiian treaty will be the first important matter taken up at the regular session. An effort is now being made to sidetrack the currency commission proposition altogether. There is considerable opposition among senators to the commission idea. They hold to the theory that the Senate finance committee and the House committee on banking and currency should deal directly with this question, and it is probable that the finance committee will take up the subject of currency reform and endeavor to have a proposition to present to the Senate soon after the regular session begins. If this can be done it will forestall the commission. It was the intention of the President to send a message to Congress before the close of this session, recommending the authorization of a commission, but it is thought that he will be induced not to do this, on the ground that it will be impossible to hold a quorum and that the anticipation of such a course on his part might delay action on the tariff.

INFLUENCE OF MONOPOLIES.

Professor Ross Tells of Expansion
of Interests.

WRIGHT'S, July 6.—Dr. E. A. Ross talked at the Farmers' Summer School this afternoon on "How Economic Changes Put New Strains on Public Men." He prefaced his remarks by saying that his lecture would be divided between the realms of economics and politics.

Continuing, he said in part: "We find many new economic changes. First, there is the rise and growth of natural monopolies as railroads, telegraphs, water companies, street cars, etc., all of which have to do with transportation and communication. Next, the great scale of modern industry leads to the formation of a vast labor market and an increase in the number of men employed. There is the business control of capital, as the coal oil monopolies and the Sugar Trust. The effect of these changes is a drawing together and organization of the labor interests, followed by the creation of a general wage level. This causes a great struggle between capital and labor, thrusts new and great problems on the people and the State.

"The great growth of corporations is interesting to notice. At present fully one-fourth of the enterprises of the United States are under the control of corporations. In the corporation, individual responsibility is lost by the separation of ownership and management and by divided ownership. These changes compel the State to take up new tasks and duties. Formerly there was no monopoly and no law was necessary. Now, with great railroads, telegraphs, etc., it is absolutely necessary for the State to arbitrate between the monopolist and consumer.

"The State is required to act in matters in which vast private interests are concerned and to act by ordinary instruments, its officials. These men who represent the public interests are no richer or better paid than formerly, and as the role of the State widens, the interests entrusted to its care become more vital and the stronger is the pressure of sinister interests to induce an official to betray his trust. Has there been any serious collapse of public officials under this new and excessive strain? Certainly, yes.

Examples proving this were given and results shown. The only way to cure this evil, he argued, is first, to get absolutely the best men in the community and see if they will stand the strain. To do this we must keep more free from the party collar, and have a better system of nominations, as by petition. Men who collapse when not properly supported will be heroes when stanchly upheld by their constituents. Every man must know his friends and enemies, and to insure this, although deplorable, we must absolutely have a very acrid, jealous and suspicious view of public questions by the people. It is the only way to find the best material among men. Lastly, we must increase the number of competent men, we must develop a new man by a fuller exercise of the acknowledged moral forces, education, public opinion and religion.

KICKS OVER THE TRACES.

Turkey Virtually Ruptures All Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Contrary to expectations the decision of the Council of Ministers yesterday was not favorable to the demands of the Embassadors relative to the Greek-Turkish frontier negotiations. The situation, therefore, is regarded as very strained, the Turkish reply virtually

implying a rupture of the negotiations, and that the powers must make a concession or adopt measures to enforce their decision.

It is reported that the Grand Vizier has decided that he will never sign the agreement based on the strategic lines proposed by the Embassadors. At the same time, it is thought in some quarters that the attitude of the Turkish Government is designed to enable the Sultan to yield later by sacrificing some of his Ministers, and rumors of impending Cabinet changes are already current.

MEDAL WINNERS.

Men Who Made Good Scores in
C. G. Shoot.

Following is a list of the members of the Citizens' Guard who came off with medals and bars in the six-months' target shoot, ending June 30, 1897, no off-hand shooting and no sighting shots being allowed:

FIRST CLASS.

Medal and gold bar. Qualifications: Must make 400 over, with one score of 43 or over, in the 10 rounds:

	Div. Score.
E. Hingley, Co. 7.....	428
L. A. Choy, Lahaina.....	428
W. D. Wishard, Lihue.....	426
Chas. Everett, Co. 7.....	425
W. L. Wells, Hanamaulu.....	422
C. H. W. Hitchcock, Hilo.....	413
W. F. Storey, Co. 5.....	411
N. Omsted, Hana.....	411
A. N. Hayselden, Lahaina.....	410
J. Batchelor, Staff.....	407
C. L. Crabbe, Co. 3.....	404
J. L. Torbert, Mtd. Res.....	404
E. Devauchelle, Lahaina.....	401

SECOND CLASS.

Medal and silver bar. Qualification: Must make 380 or over, with one score of 40 or over, in the 10 rounds.

	Div. Score.
G. H. Cummings, Waikuku.....	399
V. J. Faggaro, Co. 7.....	398
E. E. Richards, Hilo.....	398
Geo. H. Greene, Co. 5.....	397
H. C. Overden, Hana.....	397
Otto Oss, Co. 2.....	396
W. H. Wilcox, Hanamaulu.....	393
D. W. McNichol, Co. 6.....	392
W. F. Dillingham, Mtd. Res.....	389
C. Tuck, Hana.....	388
G. A. Hanson, Hana.....	386
R. W. Atkinson, Mtd. Res.....	385
Geo. Carter, Hanamaulu.....	383
F. W. Manning, Hana.....	382
Wm. J. Sheldon, Lahaina.....	381

THIRD CLASS.

Medal and bronze star. Qualification: Must make 350 or over.

	Div. Score.
W. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....	379
Dr. R. McGettigan, Hana.....	379
M. Johnson, Co. 5.....	377
Wm. Hannis, Hana.....	377
Geo. Lucas, Co. 7.....	375
Sam Greene, Co. 5.....	375
H. C. Austin, Hilo.....	375
C. S. Judd, Co. 3.....	374
C. F. Chillingworth, Mtd. Res.....	372
H. Dickinson, Lahaina.....	372
R. Moore, Co. 3.....	369
B. R. Campbell, Co. 7.....	369
H. A. Parmelee, Co. 4.....	368
K. S. Gjerdrum, Hana.....	361
W. W. Gahan, Co. 7.....	360
Frank Gertz, Co. 5.....	360
Geo. L. Desha, Co. 7.....	358
Thos. Carpenter, Co. 6.....	357
P. Mable, Co. 6.....	357
H. F. Gibbs, Mtd. Res.....	356
E. L. Doyle, Co. 7.....	350

Hawaii's Young People.

MR. EDITOR:—Early in the present year Mr. Osmer Abbott, principal of Lahainaluna Seminary, announced that he would shortly commence the publication of a 16-page juvenile monthly, devoted especially to the children of the Hawaiian Islands. The announcement met with very general favor, though it was the feeling of those who knew most of the situation that it was a big undertaking and one that would be of doubtful issue in the hands of a less energetic and efficient man.

The subscription price of the new periodical was made such as to barely pay running expenses, the printing outfit belonging to the seminary being used. It was a surprise to many friends of the new enterprise when Mr. C. E. Rosecrans, vice-principal of Lahainaluna Seminary undertook to make the new periodical an illustrated magazine. This he did, and the labors of these two men have produced five numbers, each better than its predecessor. The periodical has already passed its experimental stage, and is recognized, with some faults and crudities, as one of the great educational factories of the land.

Mr. Abbott has now gone from Lahainaluna for a year and left the burden of the paper upon Mr. Rosecrans, who is anxious to improve the paper. The illustrations have thus far been made by the chalk plate process, which everyone familiar with its working knows requires the hand of a trained artist. If this process could be exchanged for one of the photographic processes it would relieve Mr. Rosecrans of much drudgery and at the same time improve the illustrations. Besides this, new type is needed, and more of it, as the type now on hand is too small and too old to make a dress suitable for a paper for children. It is in the interests of these educational improvements that the benefit concert is to be given at the Y. M. C. A. next Saturday evening, and I beg to assure your readers that in my opinion the object is a worthy one and that in my opinion helping on Hawaii's young people is helping the children of Hawaii to a better education and a better manhood than they would otherwise attain.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.



Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

With Perhaps 100

Claimants ahead of us, we are not professing to have the very best Bicycles in the entire Universe; Only to have wheels that sell after the most critical weighing of Merit and Price.

Drop in and weigh one; at—

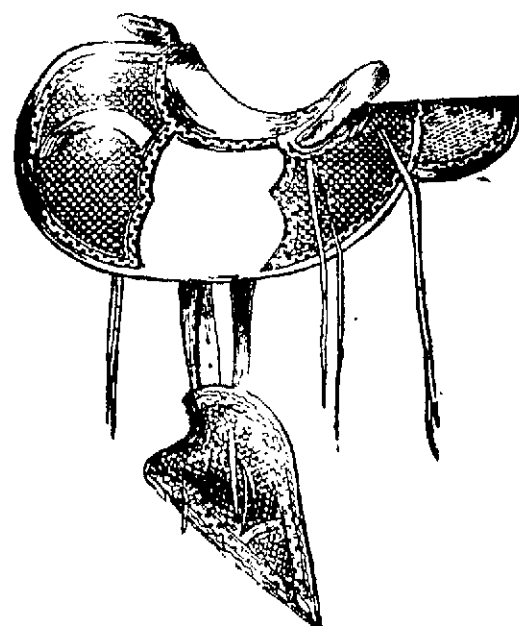
E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made

HAWAIIAN
SADDLE!

With Genuine
Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Hawaiian Hagey Institute

HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic,
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine
and Other Kindred
Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort
Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice
and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons
have been successfully treated from
November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for
patients from the Islands or from
abroad.

Patients under treatment have free
use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President;
W. R. Castle, Vice President;
J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear,
Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to

ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,
Manager, Pro Tem.
Telephone, 706.
4624-A6m 1869-6m

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Mothers

Made Happy

The latest and best nipple on the
market is the SPIRALRIB.

Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a
spiral rib extending through the mouth
piece that prevents it from collapsing.

Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical
profession generally, and adopted by
many leading nurseries throughout
America.

Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary
nursing bottle. The price more reason-
able than most nipples now on sale.

Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are
high-grade goods. We are the sole
agents for these nipples, and shall be
pleased to send you a sample on re-
quest.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 13, 1897.

An old writer once remarked, "We never miss the swallows till they're gone." That's all right, the majority of mankind would be pleased to miss them altogether, for as a rule, when they come the fruit "goes." It seems a great shame to permit such a vast quantity of our native fruits to rot upon the ground. With his usual improvisation, man surfeits himself with it during the season and longs for it when unattainable.

All housewives know how simple it is to preserve the fruit--the only hindrance heretofore has been the want of suitable Preserving Jars.

This is now overcome. We have the very best glass jars yet invented--hermetically sealed and guaranteed to preserve any fruit for years.

Their cost is ridiculously low and we are prepared to stake our reputation on their merits.

Another thing we want to mention here is our all Steel Carver. Something away above the common herd as to quality and finish. It will last a life-time and add years to your lives. When considered as a mental and physical labor-saving contrivance, and following our usual practice, we have marked them down to bed-rock figures.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897-

S. S. KINAU,

CLARET COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makenu the same day. Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	July 20	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
Friday	July 30	Friday	Oct. 22
*Tuesday	Aug. 10	*Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	Aug. 20	Friday	Nov. 12
*Tuesday	Aug. 31	*Tuesday	Nov. 23
*Friday	Sep. 10	*Friday	Dec. 3
*Tuesday	Sep. 21	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	Oct. 1	Thursday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae the same day; Maiala, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	July 16	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	July 27	Friday	Oct. 29
Friday	Aug. 6	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Tuesday	Aug. 17	Friday	Nov. 19
Friday	Aug. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Tuesday	Sep. 7	Friday	Dec. 10
Friday	Sep. 17	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	Sep. 28	Friday	Dec. 31
Friday	Oct. 8		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. E. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water

Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897
THE NEWS.

The last word from the outer world, by the Gaelic, is quite as favorable to Hawaii as could be expected. The definite adoption by the Senate, of the House clause in the Tariff Bill, exempting Hawaiian products from duty, settles that question for the present in accordance with the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whether annexation is or is not acted on at the regular session, next December, that question is not likely to arise again very soon.

But, although there was a little discussion on the matter, both Jones of Arkansas and White of California favoring abrogation of reciprocity, the House clause was adopted. The lack of discussion, and action without division was because of the general conviction that the real question at issue is annexation. When that treaty comes before the Senate an exhaustive and interesting discussion may be expected. It is nearly certain that the annexation treaty will go over to the regular session.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The news is most satisfactory in this behalf. While it appears to be pretty definitely settled that action on the Treaty by the Senate will be deferred to the regular session, opening in December, yet, in Congress and throughout the country the impression is gaining ground and strength, that Hawaii will be annexed. The matter at last accounts was still in the hands of the Foreign Affairs sub-committee, Davis, Morgan and Foraker, all of whom are believed to favor the measure.

The preliminary protest of Japan against annexation, has been followed by a formal protest, which the State Department referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The text of the protest was published in yesterday's Advertiser.

Liliuokalani has followed up her protest, made as Queen of Hawaii, by visits to the Senate where she has interviewed members. The only Palmer continues to make announcements and issue proclamations. And so the fight is on!

Let not the friends of annexation in Hawaii relax for one moment the most earnest effort. If it is believed that the cause is safe and that no further work is needed and so nothing, or next to nothing, is done, the result will probably be DEFEAT! Let us not deceive ourselves; the hottest fight is yet before us. The six months respite, is exactly what the Trust, Mr. Oxnard, Spreckels, the beet sugar people want. No expense, no effort will be spared to fill the minds of Senators and Congressmen with false statements and misapprehension as to the facts. If the facts, all the facts, only the facts, are placed before these gentlemen, in concise, clear form, it will have an irresistible effect and it will result in success for annexation and a bright in place of a dismal future for Hawaii.

THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW.

Some days since, we published a full digest of this new law. Since then, the assessment blank has been distributed throughout the country, with the law in full. With the view of throwing a little light on this new mode of raising funds, new to Hawaii, we give at principal points below, remarking that it is entirely distinct from the property tax, which is still in force.

the blanks for which are yet to be issued.

This law was passed during the last session of the Legislature, held in 1896, and went into operation on the first day of July, 1897. Incomes in Hawaii have never before been taxed, the old laws having specified only real and personal property as taxable. The first section of the laws reads, in part:

"From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent. on the amount so derived, provided, that while the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax."

Under this law, if a man possesses an income of four thousand dollars per annum, and the whole of his income is spent as fast as received, he is obliged to pay on one half of it, the tax amounting to twenty dollars.

There are eight sections to the new law. The first quoted in part above, applies to office holders under the Government residing here or abroad, as well as to all individuals who have salaries. The tax applies to the year ending June 30, 1897.

Section 2 refers to corporations, which shall pay the same tax—one per cent. annually—on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Republic of Hawaii, "no matter how or where created and organized," etc., with certain exceptions of charitable, religious, fraternal and other associations specified in it.

Section 3 which is quite lengthy in its details, is devoted to the method of estimating incomes, which include notes, bonds and other securities of every kind, sales of real estate, and all other gains, profits, and incomes derived from any source whatever. All necessary expenses actually incurred may be deducted, with some exceptions specified. Dividends received by individuals from corporations which have paid their taxes are not required to be reported as incomes, nor are they taxable, nor is any gift or inheritance or sums derived from sources that have already been taxed.

Section 4 relates to all business corporations of every kind, which are required to make full returns between the first and thirty-first days of August. These returns will cover the twelve months ending June 30th last, and call for the gross receipts from sales at home and abroad of every kind and nature. The expenses for the same period, the net profits, the amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends separately, and the amounts paid for salaries.

Section 5 relates to incomes exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, also to guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, etc. "But persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or a less amount, are not required to make such report." Under this section, any person or corporation or any resident manager of any foreign corporation is required to make full returns of the business, under certain penalties for non-compliance with the terms of the law.

Section 6 requires all corporations to keep regular and accurate books of account, in which all transactions shall be entered in regular order, and in case of refusal or neglect to do so, the assessor is authorized to make such returns as he may be able to do, from such data as he can obtain, adding one

hundred per cent. to his estimate which shall then be the lawful assessment of such income and shall not be subject to appeal."

Section 7 relates to failure or refusal to return the assessment blank, as well as to faulty statements in such cases, to make a return "according to the best information that he can obtain," and in case of any false or fraudulent return, the assessor is authorized to add 200 per cent. to such tax. Any person or corporation feeling aggrieved at the assessor's returns, may appeal to the tax appeal court, which holds its session in October of each year.

Section 8 names the fifteenth day of November, when the taxes on incomes shall be due and payable. If not then paid, a penalty of ten per cent. will be payable on the whole amount due, with nine per cent. per annum interest added after that date until paid.

The main points of the income law are given here simply to call the attention of the taxpayers to its requirements, the principal items in which are here pointed out. An income tax is a new departure here in Hawaii, and will naturally meet with much disfavor. It was, however fully discussed in the last legislature, and after prolonged debates and postponements in both houses, was finally adopted as the law of the land. If honestly carried out, it will result in a considerable gain to the public exchequer,—perhaps sufficient to enable the Republic of Hawaii to reduce its national debt to \$4,000,000—the amount to which the treaty of annexation limits the liability of the United States Government, in the transfer of sovereignty, in case of ratification by the Senate.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

One of the strongest arguments in support of action on the part of the United States for immediately accepting the offer which has been made for annexing this group to its territory, is the necessity of securing control of an outpost of immense value as a naval depot and base of supplies in the event of war. No European or Asiatic power possesses any important naval station in the North Pacific near the American coast, except England, and it is not likely that there will ever be war between her and the United States; while it is not improbable that war may take place with some other power. In these days warships are wholly dependent on coal, and without a sufficient supply of it, they are utterly helpless at sea as war vessels, and of course must be at the mercy of any more fortunate rival. The very possession of Hawaii as a naval station, might prevent a threatened war, especially with Japan, the only nation that can now be considered as a rival to the United States in its possession, and which will most surely acquire it, in some way or other, and in the near future too, if America declines the offer.

The fact that there are 20,000 Japanese males now here, possessing no rights of citizenship, nor any special rights save those of domicile, granted alike to all foreigners, many of which Japanese are intelligent and more or less educated, some of whom have been trained as soldiers—leaves an open question whether if the demand should be made by the Japanese government, the present Hawaiian government would not be compelled by pressure to amend its law and grant to them the rights of citizenship. If positively denied, what consequences might result need not be predicted. Some may say that this is idle talk, but revolutions have sprung from smaller causes than this. No one would object to the large immigration of Japanese, were a like number of Americans or Europeans to migrate hither, with their families

and settle. But it is the large number of one nationality, that do not speak a language understood by any other nationality here, that now attracts attention. Very large numbers of Europeans enter the United States annually, a large majority of them being strangers to the English language and customs. But they speak a dozen or more different languages, and can never be banded together as a menacing element. In a few years their native dialects and habits are lost in the vast English-speaking crowd of Americans, whose customs, habits and speech they adopt. Not so with Japanese in Hawaii. They are a separate distinct class, speaking a language of their own, living and doing business in their own peculiar way, and as such, are a menace to the peace of the country, unless controlled by a stronger arm than that of Hawaii. Herein lies the risk attending this new element of our population, which must be guarded against in future, or Hawaii will become a Japanese colony within a very few years. In the earlier days of Japanese modern history, the people were forbidden to leave that country, and very few went abroad to remain. It was this fact that disarmed the negotiators of our first treaty with Japan, made in 1871. Neither Minister Long nor the King's Ministers here anticipated any change in the existing regulations, and therefore made no provision for a contingency which was never anticipated as likely to happen. It was the old tabu that still existed in Japan that removed all suspicion on the part of Hawaii, at the time the treaty was made. If any one had then seriously suggested that there might soon be an influx of Japanese to Hawaii, he would have been deemed an idiot, and laughed at by both parties to the treaty. Hence no provision was made in the treaty, which has outlived the conditions existing at the time it was made. This is a point, which should not be overlooked at this time.

Nothing could be more pleasant than the advice received Tuesday by the Gaelic's mail. The work of the extra session was drawing to a close, and as the lower house of Congress is understood to favor most of the changes in the tariff bill, which have been adjusted in the Senate on a compromise basis, it has probably been finally passed and signed by the President before this date, to take effect immediately. In Cuban affairs, no change is reported. General Weyler is as profuse in his promises as ever, but gives no evidence of any substantial success, and in the opinion of those in the United States best capable of judging, never will succeed. The trouble between Greece and Turkey seems no nearer a close than one month ago, while Turkey continues to devastate Thessaly, which is peopled mostly by Greeks. The European powers appear to be paralyzed, and unable to act in bringing about a settlement. No definite advice has been received, as to what is being done by them, and in the meanwhile the Turk has his own way.

INDIA.

It is pretty generally recognized by English authorities, after the lapse of many years, that certain signs and marks which were found to be widespread throughout India, had reference to the Sepoy rebellion which subsequently broke out. Quite recently, it was thought that signs, marks and characters observed quite generally throughout the country might possibly have reference to further trouble. In the news items by the Gaelic, very serious trouble seems to be impending, and there have been a number of grave outbreaks against the English authority. Further news in this behalf will be looked for with intense interest.

An artesian well has recently been successfully bored through a coral reef at Keywest, which is one of the chain of coral islands off the southern end of Florida. The drill went to a depth of two thousand feet, and samples of the borings throughout the entire depth were collected for Prof. Agassiz. The coral formation was found to be about fifty feet through. A splendid flow of water was obtained at the depth of two thousand feet. The coral formation of 50 feet was considered as extraordinary. In these islands it has been found at various depths from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet. Whether this fact indicates a subsidence or rise in the island is not certain. On thing, however, is certain that coral formations are found here on Oahu at various elevations of five to sixty feet above sea level. If Prof. Agassiz could visit Honolulu and examine the coral and what are called limestone beds on Oahu, he could gather data which might afford better evidence of the formation of "sl-

ands in the Pacific than can be found in any other way. That the coral insects work to a greater depth than is generally supposed, the islands in this ocean furnish ample evidence.

The Legislature of the State of New York, at its last session, passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make experiments in beet cultivation, of not less than half an acre in every county of the State, with the best seeds that can be procured. The owners of the farms where the experiments are made, are to be paid \$25 each for services in connection with the planting and care of the beets. They are also required to make weekly reports of the experiments. And when the beets are ripe, they are to be tested at the State Agricultural Station, in regard to their saccharine value. This will be one of the most thorough and satisfactory experiments yet made in any state, and will indicate what parts are best adapted to beet culture and sugar manufacture. The new tariff is bound to give a great impetus to the beet sugar industry, and its growth during the next four years will undoubtedly prove phenomenal.

The recent retirement of librarian Spofford of the Congressional library in Washington was a unique occurrence. One of the reasons given by Mr. Spofford for refusing to be a candidate for renomination was, that applicants for positions in the new library have consumed so much of his time during the past few months, that he has been prevented from giving the attention to his duties which they required. It seems that the persistent office seeker is no respecter of persons. Fortunately the great library will not lose the valuable services of Mr. Spofford, as he has been appointed chief assistant librarian. He will devote himself chiefly to preparing information for members of Congress and to selecting additions to the library, each a task which only a man with his intimate knowledge of the contents of the Congressional library, and his experience among books could successfully perform.

An item of news on another page refers to a valuable discovery in sugar manufacture, made by Mr. Hartmann, chemist in the Paipaiou sugar mill on Hawaii. It consists in using the juice from the third mill for macerating trash from the first mill. The idea is a very simple one, and at first glance would hardly seem to be worth the efforts of a trial. But repeated experiments have demonstrated that it results in an increase of sugar. To be sure, the amount of increase is small—only

one per cent.—but one per cent. counts largely when we are approaching the perfect standard. Mr. James Renton visited the Paipaiou mill a few days ago, and when he found the results of this very simple discovery, he decided to introduce the process into his mill in Hamakua. Other planters here will do the same.

Mr. Smith's Statement.

MR. EDITOR:—The interview with me in regard to the controversy with Japan, as reported in your issue of this morning, is in some respects, incorrect.

I did not state that Minister Shimamura "will not admit that the investigation held by Minister Cooper was at all just."

My statement was that the Japanese claim was based on the ground that our immigration laws and regulations were in violation of treaty rights; that they had not entered into the merits of the investigations.

In regard to Minister Irwin's interview with the Executive Council, I did not state that he knew nothing of the situation, nor that his presence in Japan could not affect the matter in the least, but said Mr. Irwin did not know what had passed between the two Governments, so we had informed him of the correspondence.

The reporter then asked if the matter would now be turned over to Mr. Irwin. I replied: "No, the correspondence would be carried on with Minister Shimamura."

WILLIAM O. SMITH.
Honolulu, July 15, 1897.

BISHOP WILLIS AGAIN.

Talks About Annexation Over in London.

LONDON, June 23.—The Rt. Rev. A. Willis, Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, has arrived in London to attend the Lambeth Ecclesiastical Conference. He was interviewed today regarding the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and said he was surprised at the rapid action of the American Government. He added that he believed that difficulty with China and Japan is inevitable.

The annexation will annul, ipso facto, the laws relating to the expulsion of Chinese from United States territory. He was certain that the natives and many honorable foreigners would prefer death to annexation. They would undoubtedly prefer a proper, stable Government under the protection of a strong nation like England. Impending events would unmask the Americans and show the quality of their humanity and morality.

EX-QUEEN LIL WAS THERE.

She Watches Congress Work From the Gallery.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was the center of observation in the Senate today. She came unheralded, sent a card to Senator Perkins, of California, and waited in the ante-room like a common supplicant for Senatorial favor. Finally, she was admitted to the Marble Room with her suit, consisting of chamberlain, military attaché and lady-in-waiting. Senator Perkins appeared and paid his respects, and was followed by other members of the Senate, brought out by calls from Her ex-Majesty. After many interviews she was escorted by Senator Perkins to the private gallery, where she viewed the Senate in action, Rawlins, of Utah, being then engaged in addressing his colleagues on lead ore and the Democratic platform.

While the Hawaiians, although within the range of the Monroe doctrine, are undoubtedly aliens, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's application for a pension shows that she is rapidly becoming Americanized.—Philadelphia Record.

First
Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last
Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always
Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. It is the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

TOMPKINS SCHOOL

Dr. Brown Continues Interesting Talk.

Methods of Teaching in Well Known Institute of Learning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons, Prof. Brown addressed a full gathering of the first section of the Summer School on the Tompkins School, in Oakland, Cal.

Prof. Brown began by pointing out the immense value to be obtained from visiting good schools. A teacher may be doing poor work, and be ignorant of the fact until a visit to a good school opens his eyes. A visit to a good school supplies the teacher with good models.

A discussion then took place upon what should be looked for on visiting a school. The order, atmosphere, (physical and moral), the physical condition of the children etcetera should be examined. Dr. Brown spoke of "Ragged Edges" in the school room. A teacher may be giving good instruction to those near him, and those who are some distance away from him may not be giving close attention. The teaching is good but it has "Ragged Edges." Emerson, in speaking of Napoleon said that he always knew what to do next, and added "Most men have no next." Dr. Brown would look to see if the teacher had a "Next." Speaking of the interest of the pupils, it should be a question of quality rather than of degree. The question should be asked, "Is the interest of the pupils in the subject matter, or is it in class standing, getting above another prize, etc." The interest should be in the subject matter.

Prof. Brown then went on to describe the work of the Tompkins school. Entering the school, we find Mrs. Coady in charge of one of the receiving rooms. The first thing on the day's programme is the inspection. The condition of the hands and clothing is inspected, and where necessary, the children are required to wash their hands, sew on buttons and mend their clothes.

Next comes a talk about homes. By this talk the teacher learns the condition of the child's home, learns of any sickness or distress in the family, and thereby can get into sympathy with her children, and the school and home are thus brought into sympathy.

Then follows a lesson in reading. The children select some object for nature study, and make observations about it to the teacher. Some particularly pertinent sentence is used, and the teacher writes it upon the blackboard. The children now read this sentence and thus their reading lesson is on the subject of the most immediate interest to them. It is to be noticed also that the words used are those of the children themselves. If the class is well advanced in the grade, other sentences are taken from further discussions, and previous reading lessons are reviewed.

After the children have done as much of this work as they can profitably do at one time, they take up some of the kindergarten work—sewing, etc. They are frequently required to sew in their papers outlines of letters previously placed upon the papers by the teachers. Sometimes they go across the hall and join with the children of the kindergarten in one of their circle games.

There is another receiving room in the Tompkins school of which Mrs. Walker is the teacher. Mrs. Coady receives a new class at the beginning of the school year, in August. Mrs. Walker receives a new class in January. The teachers carry their classes through the full year, and the work of the two rooms frequently overlaps. But there is freedom allowed in the school to such an extent that these teachers while working in harmony, do not follow the same plan. They agree however in teaching the children to read about that in which they are interested.

Mrs. Walker begins with the story of "Silver-Hair and the Three Bears." First she tells the story through as a whole, so that the child may get it in a general way. Then she begins at the first and repeats it sentence by sentence, the pupils repeating it after her. The story is then written on the blackboard. The children repeat the story as the teacher points out the words. The story is prepared on slips of paper in script and ordinary print. The children read from the printed slips.

The children now write on the blackboard the matter they have been reading. First they "write in the air"—i. e., go through the motions of writing on the blackboard while standing a few feet away from it. In this they follow the teacher as she traces the letters. It has been found that the children take great interest in copying the slips.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School listened yesterday morning to Professor Brown on the subject of "Attention in the School Room."

In his introductory remarks, Professor Brown spoke of the necessity of building up the character of the pupil, and gave notice that today the question will be propounded, "Is Knowledge Power?"

The subject of attention in the school room is a very important one; in fact, it is the most important subject in its bearing upon education with which psychology has to do.

Psychologists recognize two kinds of attention—(a) voluntary, (b) involuntary—and the teacher has to do with a third kind—(c) enforced.

(a) Voluntary attention is attention given with a wish to do so.

(b) Involuntary attention is attention given without a wish to do so.

(c) Enforced attention is attention given under compulsion.

Enforced attention is not economical for either pupil or teacher, but the teacher has a great deal to do with it. The kind of attention which is most valuable is involuntary, but it is better to insist upon attention than to have no attention at all.

The use of voluntary attention is to make beginnings.

The amount of attention does not depend upon noise. It may be necessary to remind the children that order is expected. This can best be done by quiet manners on the part of the teacher. It is necessary to use some new means to arrest attention. Children will obey when they respect their teacher. Should any form of punishment be necessary, it should be administered in private.

In the afternoon, Dr. Brown addressed the first section in the High School building on the subject of "Seeing."

A figure had been placed on the blackboard, having something resembling a union jack in one corner of this, a sign taken from one of the places of business in town, written in Hawaiian: "Pa Kual Papa." Below this was placed a certain series of straight lines.

This figure had been hidden from view by a chart. The chart was now removed, and the class allowed to have a good look at the figure. Abundance of time was given for careful examination of the figure. All the teachers were now called upon to make upon paper a reproduction of the figure, but they were not to do so while looking at it. All declared that they had seen the figure for a sufficient length of time, about two-thirds declaring that they could shut their eyes and see it before them. Upon the test being made, about one-third of the teachers made approximately correct drawings. The union jack was made complete by a large number, although not complete in the figure to be copied.

Upon questioning those taking part in the experiment, Dr. Brown developed some facts, which he stated in this order:

1. We see with our minds as well as with our eyes, as shown by the drawing of the union jack more completely than in the figure given.
2. The things that we know best we look at with the least care. Those familiar with the Hawaiian language declared that they spent the least time on that section of the figure in which the Hawaiian words are placed. Yet they all succeeded in writing these words correctly. On the other hand, those not familiar with Hawaiian looked long at this part of the figure and yet made mistakes in copying.
3. Seeing with our minds is good as well as bad. It helps us to see much in a little time, as shown by the experiment with the Hawaiian words.
4. We do not remember all that we see.
5. It is of no use to see unless we remember what we have seen.
6. Drawing trains us to see.

A discussion then followed on the application of these six observations to the work of the school room.

It was agreed that observations 4, 5 and 6 afforded most that is practical for the work of the school room.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The second section of the Summer School met in the High School building yesterday morning.

After a review of previous work, the discussion of the question, "Is Knowledge Power?" was taken up. It was developed in the discussion that knowledge is of two kinds: 1. That acquired from books or the instruction of others. 2. That acquired by the individual. Several persons thought that knowledge was potential power. Many instances were given of people having knowledge, but no ability to apply their knowledge to the practical affairs of life. The possession of separate facts does not constitute knowledge. Teachers are often inclined to think that it does, and insists upon children learning a long list of more or less disconnected facts. This is not the best kind of knowledge. It was found that so much could be learned from the discussion that it would be well to take it up another day.

Professor Brown again laid before the class the minimum importance of character-building. This should receive, if possible, far more careful thought from the teacher than arithmetic or geography. In order to build up the character of his pupil, the teacher should give great attention to the development of his own character. He should speak out of the depth of his life. He must have real spiritual vitality. For this work preparation is necessary. The teacher should avail himself of the normal and high school courses of study, but this study should not cease when he leaves school. Some teachers can do more than they are doing in this direction. If they can, they ought. This is not only a duty of the teacher, it is a noble privilege.

Continuing his lecture on attention, Professor Brown pointed out the fact that voluntary attention is closely allied to enforced attention. In voluntary attention we are attending to something further away in preference to that which is nearer. There are some educators who affirm that children have no power of voluntary attention, and that they must be amused and interested; Dr. Brown thought that this is a mistake. There are some children who have a "sense of ought." The cultivation of voluntary attention is one of the most important steps in the cultivation of character. The teachers who believe that children have "the sense of ought" will succeed with children much better than those who deny that they have it. It is better for the teacher to think that the child is better than he is, for the child will try to reach up to the teacher's standard.

A teacher may talk "over the heads" of the children in a way which is good. Let the child feel confidence in his teacher and that he is getting a share of a life which is higher than his. To

do all this requires true art in the teacher.

In the afternoon Dr. Brown continued his lecture before the first section on "Seeing." The practical application of the observations of Wednesday were discussed at some length.

Next to the interest taken in Dr. Brown's lectures by the teacher-pupils in the school is that given the concert, which takes place in Y. M. C. A. hall tomorrow night, under the auspices of Mr. Rosecrans, for the benefit of "Hawaii's Young People." An excellent program of 11 numbers has been arranged, and the best local talent will appear.

CAPTAIN COTTON'S RELIEF.

Captain Dyer Will Arrive July 21, Next.

News was received by the Gaelic to the effect that Commander N. M. Dyer has been detached from duty as Inspector of the first light house district and is ordered to Honolulu to take command of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, relieving Captain C. S. Cotton on the 24th inst.

Captain Dyer has just been examined for promotion and has received his commission as Captain. His relief of Captain Cotton has no significance whatever, the latter's three years' term of sea duty having nearly expired.

Rear Admiral Miller will relieve Admiral Beardslee as soon as the former returns from Spithead, England. Admiral Beardslee is slated for duty in Washington as president of the Naval Examining board.

A Valuable Discovery.

Mr. E. Hartmann, chemist for the Onomea Sugar Company, has prepared an article for the next number of the Planters' Monthly, on a method by which better extraction may be obtained by macerating after the second mill, and using the juice from the third mill to macerate the trash from the first mill. The experiment has been tried in the mill at Papaikou, and the extraction increased from 94 per cent to 95 per cent, with a dilution of only a little over 13 per cent. Mr. Hartmann's article on the subject will include a demonstration of the theory, and also a comparison between the results obtained during a week's work with this method and those that would have been obtained during the same period by the old method of maceration.

A Great Crew Dines.

The night previous to the Cornell-Yale-Harvard boat race at Poughkeepsie, the famous Harvard '77 crew was dined in New York by L. N. Littauer, one of the old crew. The next day they attended the race in a body and cheered for Harvard's old crew. It is interesting to know that F. H. Allen, Harvard '80, and coxswain of the crew, was a son of Judge Allen, of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. The former coxswain is remembered by his friends in college as being a "short lad with a long name." He was popular with the men who knew him. He is now practicing law in New York.

Ocean Record Gone.

HURST CASTLE, June 30.—2:30 A. M.—Passed: Steamer St. Louis, Randle, from New York to Southampton.

On this voyage the St. Louis has broken the New York-Southampton record, 6 days, 10 hours and 55 minutes, which has been held by the *Vierst* since September, 1893.

To equal the time of her fastest previous eastward passage, 6 days, 11 hours and 30 minutes, the St. Louis was due to arrive off the Needles, two miles this side of Hurst Castle, at 4:27 o'clock this morning. She has, therefore, lowered the eastward record by more than one and one-half hours.

Funeral of Late E. Ross.

Early yesterday afternoon the remains of the late E. Ross, who was drowned while bathing alongside his ship, the U. S. S. Marion, were interred in Nuanuu Cemetery. Chaplain Edmondson, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, conducted the services at the grave. The usual salute was fired. The funeral party was commanded by Lieutenant Kellogg, of the Marion. There were in line the Philadelphia Band, the usual squad of eight marines and about a hundred bluejackets from both the American men-of-war.

New Crockery.

The Brenhilda, of the Theo. H. Davies & Co. line, arrived a few days ago with her cargo in splendid condition. W. W. Dimond received by her a large assortment of English crockery of the Cleveland shape, which he sells in single pieces or full sets at low prices.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SOCIETY

Some of the Myrtle boys entertained a number of their friends at the boat-house, Monday night, in a moonlight boating and dancing party. The night was a perfect one for the event, and enjoyment of the pleasures of the evening was supreme. The guests were taken from Brewer's wharf for a short spin out in the channel in the barge "Aloha," toward by Desky's launch "Star." They were then landed at the boat-house where they were welcomed by music by the Quintette Club boys, stationed on the lanai above. Dancing then commenced and was continued until shortly after midnight.

Hawaiian Minister to Japan R. W. Irwin, who passed through on the O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, was the guest of H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon in the Pacific Club, Wednesday. Those present were: President Dole, Attorney General W. O. Smith, H. I. J. M. Minister Resident Shimamura, Counsellor M. Akiyama, Paul Neumann, Samuel Parker and Dr. Wood.

The boys of the Pacific Tennis Club entertained a goodly number of their friends at the club house, Palace Square, from 4 to 6 Wednesday. Miss Widdifield, who kindly presided at the refreshment table, was assisted by her sister, Miss Kathryn Widdifield and Miss Sarah Carter. Tennis was indulged in and a very pleasant time socially spent.

Manager Lucas, of the Hawaiian Hotel, is arranging for a good time next Tuesday night, as a welcome to Hawaii of the passengers of the Australia, who will be the guests of the place. Dancing on the lanai will be the most attractive feature of the evening, when the French dinner is over. The society people of the city are expected as always.

The home of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Soper, Lunaillo and Keeaumoku streets, was the scene of merriment Tuesday night, when a dance to a number of friends was given. Among those present were: United States Minister Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Judge and Mrs. Frear and a large number of others.

Mrs. Hobron gave a dinner to Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee on Thursday evening of last week. The decorations of the table were in pink. Among those present were: United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Miss Ethel Smith and a number of others.

On Monday night Mrs. D. P. Birnie entertained a number of her young friends at the Walkiki home of President Dole, where she is staying for a short time. Music out in the moonlight was one of the pleasant features of the occasion.

Captain Cotton, of the Philadelphia, entertained a number of ladies and gentlemen in a moonlight boating party in the harbor last night. Refreshments were served on the cruiser.

A picnic, in honor of Mrs. Ellis Mills, who is soon to leave for the States, was given in Manoa Valley yesterday by Mrs. Hermann Focke. There were 10 ladies in the party.

President Dole and a number of friends took a spin in the Bonnie Dundee yesterday afternoon. The breeze was a fine one and the enjoyment of the sail was keen.

Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde entertained a number of friends at dinner in their home, Beretania street, yesterday.

There was a family gathering at Niniko, the valley home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowrey yesterday.

President and Mrs. Dole gave a dinner party to a number of friends Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS OUT.

College Boys Withdraw From Baseball League.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Baseball Association, held yesterday to consider the protest of the St. Louis club, the latter decided to withdraw from the League. In this instance the protest is on the decision of the umpire in the case of a balk ball.

Captain Thompson contended that on the strength of the error by the umpire, the game should be decided a draw or "no game." This was voted down, and Captain Thompson, on behalf of his club, tendered its resignation and will decline to contest in any future games this season.

Steamer to Hilo.

"The Hilo people are mistaken in supposing that the steamer Humboldt is going to be sold to a company that will operate her between the Islands and San Francisco," said Mr. Kalish, yesterday. "The Humboldt is not for sale, and the Hawaiians cannot get her unless they pay a good profit on the investment. The Eureka route will always have the benefit of our regular line of steamers. There is no truth in the Honolulu story whatever."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Hawaiian Sugar at New York.

The ship George Stetson arrived at New York on June 27th, 123 days from Kahului, H. I. This is the sixth cargo to arrive out for account of the current year. The big ship May Flint, which left Honolulu 16 days after the George Stetson, arrived at Delaware Breakwater on June 28th, 110 days from Honolulu, and left immediately for Philadelphia.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BRÉVITIES.

Sugar, 3½c. firm.

Prof. Koebele is expected back on the Australia.

Bicycles and sundries of all kinds at E. O. Hall & Sons.

A. F. Judd, Jr., who returned from college on the Gaelic, will go back to the States to study law.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, of Boston, arrived by the Gaelic, and will spend their honeymoon here.

Messrs. Wilder and Peterson, who have been to Yale Law School, will return to Honolulu on the Australia.

Hopp & Co., the well-known furniture dealers, have a new lot of handsome furniture which they offer at low prices.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Castle and son Harold, and Miss White will return to Honolulu on the Moana on July 29th.

Housewives will be interested in "Timely Topics," by the Hawaiian Hardware Company, today. Fourth column, editorial or fifth page.

Mr. Akiyama, Counsellor au des Affaires des Affaires Etrangères in Tokio, left for his home on the Gaelic last night. Mr. Akiyama came here on the cruiser Naniwa.

The anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille being yesterday, the various consular flags were flying, the ships of war were decorated and the usual salute was fired at 12 noon.

The junior members of the Y. M. C. A. will take an outing today, visiting the Bishop Museum at 10 o'clock, after which they will go to Kalili Valley and take luncheon. The boys will meet at the hall at 9:30 a. m.

Treasurer Weedon, of the Homing Pigeon Company, is making estimates of the expenses of the company for the current year. When completed there will be an assessment made on the stockholders. It will probably be very small.

There was a magnificent display of night-blooming cereus on the grounds of Oahu College last night, and there will be another tonight. Professor Hosmer extends an invitation to lovers of the beautiful in nature to visit the grounds this evening.

It is worth notice that the Yale senior who won the Jewell prize for the highest at the annual examination was Mr. Wilder, of Honolulu. This may be considered possibly a new argument for annexation. All the men of Wilder's stamp are earnestly in favor of it.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce room, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: F. A. Schaefer, president; F. W. Macfarlane, vice president, and J. A. Gilman, secretary and treasurer.

One of the century-old coconut trees, in the grove just below King street, on the Waikiki road, has been twisted off some 12 feet from the ground and now lies with its top resting in the grass. Nearly every year one of the old kamaainas is blown over.

Katie Putnam and a company of excellent artists will appear at the Opera House sometime next month. Miss Putnam is well known in the United States. She was chief support of the late Alice Oats in 1871, appearing as Anne Bollyn, in the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 25,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions, invaluable in ordering and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we will do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of goods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. List and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, 1899 Honolulu.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

BOOK BINDING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

PRESS OPINIONS

Difficult to State if Majority Favor Annexation.

YET NUMBER OPPOSING IS SMALL

Asiatic Labor is No Longer the Slogan.

Traditional Policy of United States is Favorable to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The proposed treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States has probably been noticed and discussed by every newspaper in the country, during the last two weeks. In several days travel covering some hundreds of miles, in the Middle States, I have noticed the discussion in all of the local papers, to be obtained on the trains, and a further examination of the exchange lists of one of the great dailies in New York city, shows the large extent of interest in every section.

To sum up the general sentiment, and state what it is, with accuracy, is impossible, because, after all, only a fraction of these papers are available for reference, at any one point. If the question is asked: "Is the press of the United States in favor of annexation, or is it unfavorable?" the reply must be: "It is impossible to say." As an opinion, based on a variety of data, but subject to revision, I would say that a large number of the leading papers are enthusiastic about the treaty and so are many lesser papers. One reading these would infer that there was a preponderating sentiment in favor of annexation. At the same time, many able journals like the Springfield Republican and the Boston Herald oppose it on the usual grounds taken by conservatives, which is that the people of this country should cultivate their own land before taking in more. A friendly Senator said yesterday, in conversation, that several of his colleagues remarked: "What do we know about colonies? How can we govern them? Must we upset the uniformity of our laws, in order to govern Hawaii?" But it is a most fortunate matter that there is little bitterness or anger in the general discussion of the subject.

The traditional policy of the United States, which holds Hawaii within "the sphere of their influence" is a deep ground swell, which almost imperceptibly carries the people towards annexation. Moreover, the number of papers that advocate the cutting of the hawser, which the United States has extended to Hawaii, is small.

The financial depression at the present time is unfavorable to new departures. A general feeling of prosperity and hopefulness would make thousands, even millions, more enthusiastic about national expansion.

The people of Hawaii may congratulate themselves on the fact that nearly two-thirds of the Senators are in favor of the proposed treaty, although the two-thirds is not assured. Some of these are enthusiastic. Some have grave doubts, but believe, on the whole, that the treaty should be made, and will so vote. Many of them feel that "the dog-in-the-manger" policy is unjust, and all trifling with Hawaii should cease. The positive action of the President in negotiating a treaty brings the Republicans into line. Senator Perkins must "fall in" or step out. Whether the negotiating of the treaty at the present time was a judicious act remains to be seen. The President was not entirely satisfied that it was the best move to make, as he knew that it would not be acted upon during the present session. Timorous men fear that the enemies of the treaty will now spend the next six months in contriving schemes to defeat it, and there are many rumors about the active hostility of the trust, and the sugar-beet men. Oxnard the agent of the sugar beet men, is seen in many places, like the Italian street musician, on the street playing different anti-annexation tunes, with his mouth hands, feet and toes all at the same time. On the whole he has made no headway. He has greatly relied, in conversations with Senators on the cheap Asiatic labor of Hawaii in competition with the high-priced labor of the American farmer. But the statements of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald regarding Asiatic labor in the sugar beet fields of California have silenced him. In this matter Mr. Fitzgerald has done Hawaiian interests a most valuable service. He hits hard. No representation by an agent of Hawaii has the force of a statement made by one who has full knowledge of the situation, but has no pecuniary interest in the result.

The vote of the Senate yesterday, on protecting the reciprocity treaty, in the tariff bill, closes for the present a period of anxiety on the part of the Hawaiian representatives. Although men on the streets of Honolulu had "no doubts, on the subject," there were many friendly Congressmen who had serious doubts as to the result, owing to their long experience in legislative business. The warts of many among the Republicans, at one time made the outlook very serious. The vote which protects the reciprocity treaty is not a willing vote. It was given in order to put the annexation question in the future. If it were not for this, the treaty would have been rejected.

The annexation proposition has not doubtfully excited a great deal of very pleasant thought. It is a very pleasant thought, and it is a very pleasant thought, and it is a very pleasant thought.

one would have agreed to a notice of abrogation of a proposition to reduce the advantages of the treaty. The treaty was not a treaty, and it was not a treaty, and it was not a treaty.

Mrs. Dominis is appealing to women here, the wives of Congressmen—and these are a noble creature, who do not pretend to understand the situation, urge that "the dear Queen is left in poverty and want and must beg from door to door because her property has been taken away." If the Government of Hawaii should make some provision for removing her from the field it would be well. It is not a question of what she deserves, it is a question of acting wisely under the circumstances. Her support should not be made an issue in the coming discussion of the annexation treaty. Her visit to the Senate lobby was ill-timed. Senator Perkins introduced her to other Senators. "Duke" Palmer felt that he was doing some fine statesmanship in forcing the ex-Queen upon Congressmen.

W. N. A.

KAU NOTES.

Something About Fourth of July Celebration and Other Things.

In a letter from Kau yesterday morning an account of the Fourth of July celebration in that district was received. Following is the report:

"The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Pahala on July 3d. The day was opened at sunrise with a salute of 21 guns, fired by the Citizens' Guard. Soon after (8 a. m.) the antiquies and horrors paraded the principal thoroughfares (avoiding cane fields), headed by the Pahala String Band. After that followed a shooting contest by the members of the Citizens' Guard. Joseph Lino, Jr., was the successful competitor. Notwithstanding the strong wind, the shooting was good.

"After the shooting match, L. Chong entertained the members by giving a grand dinner.

"In the afternoon the games began with an exciting wheelbarrow race, then came the three-legged, banana, foot, donkey races and climbing the greased pole contests, as well as other events. The tug-of-war brought the sports to a close.

"In the evening came a very effective display of fireworks, pronounced a success by everybody.

"A general invitation being given by Mr. and Mrs. Walton, a large company sat down to supper, and the hospitality of the host and hostess was greatly appreciated.

"The day closed with rousing cheers for the red, white and blue and a vote of thanks to Geo. W. Paty for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the day's entertainment.

"The atmosphere is still with vapors from the volcano.

"The Mikahala arrived at Honuapo July 9th and left on the 11th with a full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's sugar.

"The Mauna Loa arrived Friday evening and left Monday at about 4 p. m. with 800 bags Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's and 3,750 bags Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather and water is getting short.

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Pothmann who is off on a flying trip to California. He will return in about six weeks."

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.]

I, George Lack, of 123 Stamford street, Waterloo road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong, healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which on healing left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg and I had also running wounds extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless, helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep. The doctor's keeping draughts had no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep I slept from midnight to Sunday afternoon. From that time I was better, and applied to the doctor for temporary relief. On

one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurse applied a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my mother was sent for. When the doctor called at night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was, as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on slops and light food. Sometimes better, and at other times worse, I continued in this wretched state for over five years, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my house. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle, I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been in for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal, and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the particulars of my case known to other sufferers, and the proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV. c. 62).

(Signed) "GEORGE LACK."

Declared at No. 16 Goddard street, Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April, 1893, before me, (Signed) GEORGE H. BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths.

Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Verdigris (chemically the biphase acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative: the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Seigel's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedented power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Seigel's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

IT WAS ACCEPTED.

Resignation of Prof. Brigham Accepted by Trustees.

Professor Brigham, for many years curator of the Bishop Museum, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Board of Trustees. In a measure, this will be a rather serious loss to the museum, for he has done much toward adding to the collection, but as he has conducted the institution on a "one-man" principle, he has not added to its popularity as a place of interest to either tourists or scientific men. Unfortunately for him, Professor Brigham's dislike for the Hawaiian race carried him to a point where he received the censure of many of the people of that race. This censure rather offended the curator and he tendered his resignation.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE FOLLOWING SHOW THE REMEDY TO BE USED IN ALL CASES OF COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"I was always a strong, healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which on healing left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg and I had also running wounds extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless, helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep. The doctor's keeping draughts had no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep I slept from midnight to Sunday afternoon. From that time I was better, and applied to the doctor for temporary relief. On

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALERS (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOW" Sale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silken, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Goods, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE, LILUAE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores, Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE DOCTORS AND DISPENSARY, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Beware of cheap imitations or substitutes.

